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under INID code 62.

(54) **Mastering of optical discs**

(57) A recordable disc is premastered to carry the publisher's data (40) and additionally data patterns are recorded on the disc. The nature and/or size of the data patterns is chosen to ensure that DSV problems are caused when the recordable disc is read such that the data patterns define a blocking file. Information as to the existence and location of the data patterns is provided on the recordable disc. An encoder (44) may be enabled to access the existence and location information such that it does not read the blocking file whereby the encoder is able to write the publisher's data to a disc (50). This technique may be used to prevent mastering of discs by encoders which are not arranged to add an authenticating signature to the mastered disc.

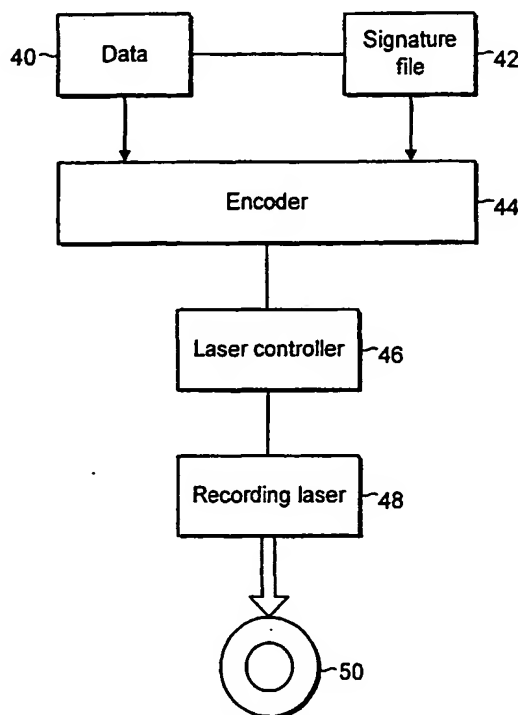


FIG. 5

Best Available Copy

EP 1 524 660 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of enabling the mastering of optical discs by an enabled encoder, and to a recordable disc for use in a mastering process.

[0002] Optical discs, such as the various formats of compact discs (CDs), and of digital versatile discs (DVDs) are increasingly used for carrying information for many different applications. The information encoded onto the optical discs is generally very valuable, and accordingly, they are increasingly copied by counterfeiters. Furthermore, recordable CDs are now available and CD writers for writing the information content from one disc to such recordable discs are now readily available to the domestic consumer. This means that new and effective methods for copy protecting the optical discs are required.

[0003] According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of enabling the mastering of an optical disc by an encoder, where a recordable disc, from which a drive associated with the encoder is to read data during the mastering process, carries a blocking file made up of data patterns which cannot generally be accurately read by a disc drive, the method comprising the step of providing on the recordable disc information as to the existence and location of the blocking file, the drive associated with the encoder being arranged not to read the blocking file in response to said existence and location information.

[0004] In a presently preferred embodiment, the data patterns of the blocking file are chosen to cause digital sum value (DSV) problems for writers of recordable discs.

[0005] It will be appreciated that it is generally required to encode data onto a disc such that the DSV has as low a magnitude as possible. In an embodiment, the data patterns are chosen to ensure that the DSV has a significant absolute value, that is, has an absolute magnitude which is significantly greater than would be usual.

[0006] In one embodiment, the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are repeated patterns of values.

[0007] Additionally and/or alternatively, the size of the data patterns causing the DSV problems may be a predetermined amount, for example, in excess of 270,000 bytes.

[0008] Additionally, and/or alternatively, the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems may be arranged to have a DSV which has a rapid rate of change.

[0009] In this respect, it is currently thought that it is the rate of change of DSV, rather than the absolute values thereof, which are most effective in causing the DSV problems.

[0010] Additionally, and/or alternatively, the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to produce a DSV which has a substantial low

frequency component.

[0011] In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a recordable disc for use in a process for mastering optical discs, wherein the recordable disc carries the data to be carried on the optical discs wherein the recordable disc carries a blocking file made up of data patterns added to a recordable disc during the authoring or premastering process, wherein the data patterns cannot generally be accurately read by a disc drive, and wherein information as to the existence and location of the blocking file is also provided on the recordable disc.

[0012] In a presently preferred embodiment, the data patterns of the blocking file are chosen to cause digital sum value (DSV) problems. For example, the data patterns have a DSV which has a significant absolute value.

[0013] In one embodiment, the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are repeated patterns of values. It is additionally and/or alternatively possible to have values calculated to provide the DSV required.

[0014] Additionally and/or alternatively, the size of the data patterns producing the required DSV may be a predetermined amount, for example, in excess of 270,000 bytes.

[0015] Additionally, and/or alternatively, the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to have a DSV which has a rapid rate of change.

[0016] Additionally, and/or alternatively, the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to produce a DSV which has a substantial low frequency component.

[0017] It will be appreciated that conventional methods for encoding data onto discs are specifically designed to prevent the application thereto of data patterns which will provide DSV problems.

[0018] It would, of course, be possible to provide special or customised encoders to apply the blocking file described to the recordable disc. However, the applicants have found that they can add the blocking file without the need for any special equipment.

[0019] In embodiments of the invention, the data patterns of the blocking file have been applied to a recordable disc during its premastering process. Specifically, the data patterns are chosen to cause digital sum value (DSV) problems, and are scrambled using the Exclusive Or (XOR) algorithm which is to be used in the premastering process, the premastering process then comprises the steps of applying the scrambled data patterns to the disc such that the scrambled data patterns are themselves scrambled using the XOR algorithm whereby the scrambling process outputs the chosen data patterns for application to the recordable disc.

[0020] Embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows the surface of a compact disc, very

much enlarged, showing the pits thereon,
 Figure 2 shows a cross section of a pit illustrating the data associated therewith,
 Figure 3 shows the DSV associated with the pits and lands illustrated,
 Figure 4 shows schematically a process for encoding data onto a CD,
 Figure 5 shows schematically a mastering process for a CD in which an authenticating signature is added to the disc,
 Figure 6 shows schematically the reading of an original disc and the writing of a copy disc by a CD writer, and
 Figures 7a and 7b illustrate an example of data patterns used in methods of the invention.

[0021] In the description which follows, the invention is described specifically by reference to the encoding of a CD-ROM and hence with reference to the use of the present invention for mastering such a CD-ROM. However, it will be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to use with a CD-ROM and finds application to all data carrying optical discs. Specifically, the invention is applicable to all formats of CDs and to all formats of DVDs.

[0022] Furthermore, the description which follows gives one example of the encoding of data onto a CD. Other encoding modes are possible and it will be appreciated that the invention is not limited to the encoding mode.

[0023] Figure 1 shows an enlarged view of part of a CD showing the pits 6 thereon. As is well known, these pits extend along a spiral track on the surface of the disc and are separated by lands.

[0024] Figure 2 shows a section through a pit 6 and land 8 illustrating how data is encoded on a CD. The pits and lands do not represent binary 0s and 1s, but instead represent transitions from one state to another. The data signal is stored in NRZi form (Non-Return to Zero inverted), where the signal is inverted every time a 1 is encountered. Figure 2 shows the binary value 00100010.

[0025] The data stream always consists of pits and lands of at least 3 bits and at most 11 bits long. This is sometimes referred to as a 3T-11T where T is a 1 bit period. A 3T pit has the highest signal frequency (720kHz) and an 11T pit has the lowest signal frequency (196kHz).

[0026] A data signal is derived from the lengths of the pits and lands. The produced signal forms a square wave known as an EFM signal. The digital sum value (DSV) is the running difference between the number of T values where the EFM represents a pit and the number of T values where the EFM represents a land. As each data bit is read, the DSV is incremented or decremented depending upon whether the data bit corresponds to a pit or a land.

[0027] As is indicated in Figure 3, the DSV is determined by assigning the value +1 to each land T, and -1

to each pit T. Ideally, the DSV should stray as little as possible from the zero level. If the DSV has a rapid rate of change over a significant period of time or if the DSV has substantial low frequency components then the transitions in the EFM signal may be shifted from their ideal values and/or the ability of tracking and focus circuits in CD drives to maintain optimal head positioning may be compromised. This typically causes read failures from the CD.

5 [0028] Original data, in 8 bit bytes, is passed through a process called EFM encoding to produce the 14 bit symbols. The set of 14 bit symbols is especially designed:

15 to level out the number of pits and lands, to help maintain balanced DSV; and
 to ensure that there are no symbols which break the EFM coding scheme of 3T-11T.

20 [0029] However, it is still possible to have two 14 bit symbols, which when joined together would compromise the coding scheme. Accordingly, a set of 3 merge bits are added between each 14 bit symbol to ensure that there are no violations of the 3T-11T coding scheme and to ensure that a suitable DSV is maintained.

25 [0030] The merge bits contain no useful data and the algorithm used to generate their values can differ from drive to drive. Once read, the merge bits are discarded and the data contained in the 14 bit symbol is passed
 30 onto the next process.

[0031] The above describes the basic encoding scheme for a CD and will be known to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, further explanation thereof is not required.

35 [0032] The copy protection methods which are described herein utilise the inherent limitations of currently available writers for recordable discs, and in particular the differences in capability between the encoder associated with a laser beam recorder and that in a CD writer.

40 [0033] The encoding of a CD is subject to two rigorous conditions and one more vague requirement. The first strict rule is that the encoded data must decode without errors in the data which the author wanted on the disc. The second strict rule is that the encoding must obey the run-length limiting rules so that no pits or lands are longer than 11T or shorter than 3T. The vague requirement is that the DSV characteristics of the disc should be as good as possible.

45 [0034] As set out above, DSV is a property of the encoded data. It is a running difference between the number of pit T states and the number of land T states. It is desirable that the DSV should not have high absolute values, should not change rapidly, and should not have low frequency components. This latter requirement means that the DSV should not oscillate in a regular fashion.
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[0035] In order to maintain good DSV characteristics, the encoder often has a choice in the merge bits to insert

between the symbols which carry the data. When encoding certain special patterns of data, the encoder has a very much reduced ability to choose merge bits because the run-length limiting rules place limitations on the merge bits which can precede or follow certain symbols. The encoder effectively loses much of its control of the DSV while this data is being encoded. It is critical that it chooses correctly in the few locations where it has a choice.

[0036] A sophisticated encoder, such as those which control laser beam recorders, may have the foresight, or can be designed, to choose a pattern of merge bits which is not optimal for the immediate locality where this area is followed by one in which the run length limiting rules dictate the merge bits. The result will be that the overall DSV for the two areas will have better properties. The ability to detect upcoming areas where the merge bit choices are limited is called "look-ahead". Encoders with a larger look-ahead will be able to make more preparations for encoding the troublesome data and hence the overall encoding will be better. CD writers typically have very little ability to look ahead and hence when they lose control of the DSV, it is more likely to result in an unreadable disc.

[0037] The applicants have identified a number of values which are capable of causing DSV problems because of their EFM pattern at the pits and lands level. When the patterns for these values are processed through the EFM decoder of a CD drive, the DSV accumulates or decrements and this can result in read failures. Of course, and as indicated above, the encoding process for a CD is designed to prevent values capable of causing DSV problems occurring in the EFM pattern as well as providing robust error correction.

[0038] Figure 4 shows schematically the encoding of data onto a CD in the form of pits 6 and lands 8. Initially, and as indicated, there are 2048 bytes of user data. This is indicated at 10. Then, as illustrated at 12, a sync block, a header, an error detection code (EDC) 14 and error correction code (ECC) 16 are added to those original 2048 bytes.

[0039] To help ensure that the final arrangement of pits and lands meet the EFM coding rules for DSV, the data at 12 is then scrambled as shown at 18 using an XOR algorithm. The scrambling seeks to reduce the likelihood that plausible repeating patterns of user data would inadvertently correspond to DSV problem causing patterns by effectively randomising the data across a sector.

[0040] As indicated at 20, the data is then passed to the CIRC encoder. The CIRC encoder, by means of delays, distributes the data across a number of sectors. The data is then passed to the EFM encoder 22 where it is converted into the pattern of 1's and 0's. It is the EFM encoded data, which now incorporates the merge bits, which is converted into the series of pits and lands on the disc.

[0041] Clearly, the scrambling is provided to create a

pattern of values that do not cause DSV problems. It is therefore necessary to overcome the effects of those processes in order to apply to the disc values which are known to cause DSV problems.

[0042] The data patterns intended to provide an authenticating signature are XOR'd with the same pattern of scrambling data as is used in the scrambling process indicated at 18. This scrambled data is then subjected to the process indicated in Figure 4. It will be appreciated that when the scrambled data is subjected to the XOR algorithm on encoding, each byte from the sector will be returned to its original value.

[0043] The mixing effect of the CIRC encoder, which is indicated at 20, can be partially overcome by writing multiple copies of the sector. For example, sectors N+1, N+2, N+3 and N+4 will contain the same user data as sector N.

[0044] To provide an authenticating signature for a CD, data patterns are chosen which are known to cause DSV problems. For example, and as described above, the data patterns may include sectors filled with repeated values. The glass master is created to have the authenticating signature on it by overcoming the effects of the XOR scrambling and the CIRC encoding as described above.

[0045] In this respect, and as indicated in Figure 5, during the mastering process, data 40 for the glass master and data 42 for the authenticating signature are provided to an encoder 44 associated with a laser beam controller 46. The controller 46 operates the recording laser 48 to write the data to a glass master 50. The data 40 and the data 42 may be provided on respective CD-Rs, or on the same CD-R, for example. Preferably, at least the data patterns of the authenticating signature are encrypted on the recordable CD so as to be readable. The data patterns are decrypted by the encoder 44, and are then subjected to scrambling and CIRC encoding, as described. The encoder 44 writes the authenticating signature accurately to the glass master 50. As set out above, it is the encoder 44 which chooses the merge bits to ensure that suitable DSV characteristics are maintained, and the encoder associated with a laser beam recorder is generally able, or can be arranged, to make a choice of merge bits which ensure the readability of the resultant replica discs made from the glass master. These original replica CDs are replicated from the glass master in conventional manner.

[0046] Pre and post padding areas consisting of blank sectors may also be added to the recordable disc around the authenticating signature. These may be helpful to the encoder used in the mastering process in providing time which the encoder can use to make an optimum choice of merge bits. In addition, the use of padding areas of blank sectors also increases the combinations of authenticating signature available. In presently preferred embodiments, for example, an authenticating signature may comprise several sectors having repeated values interspersed by padding areas.

[0047] Figures 7a and 7b illustrate schematically one example of data patterns which can be used in the copy protection methods described. Specifically, Figure 7a shows the first four bytes only of a 2048 byte block 10 of user data. This data is changed, as described above, to cause DSV problems, and Figure 7b shows the first four bytes only of a 2048 byte data pattern 10' resulting from the changes to the user data 10.

[0048] As set out above, it has been found that the encoders of currently available CD writers are not able to accurately write such an authenticating signature to a copied disc. On the copied disc for example, the authenticating signature may be corrupted or unreadable.

[0049] When a CD writer, as 52 in Figure 6, is used to make a copy of an original disc 60 with the authenticating signature, it is provided with the user data from the original disc by a drive incorporating, for example, a decoder 62 and an output 64. The user data decoded from the original disc 60 will not include the information about the pattern of merge bits as these are decoded by the decoder 62. The decoded data is input to the CD writer 52 where it is encoded by encoder 54 and then written to a CD-R 70 by way of the recording laser 58 and its controller 56. Although the process used by the CD writer looks the same as that used to produce the glass master 50, as set out above, currently available CD writers are found to have difficulty writing an authenticating signature of the type described without producing a resulting CD 70 which has severe readability problems. Accordingly, a CD writer will write a disc which, when read will result in the CD reader returning corrupted data or information signalling a read error.

[0050] The effect of the data copied onto a copy disc, as 70, will vary from drive to drive. Thus, the corrupted or unreadable authenticating signature on the copied disc may cause read failures and this may be used alone to provide copy protection for an original disc.

[0051] However, it is presently preferred that the authenticating signature is used to enable the play of an original disc. In this respect, it is required that the original disc has to remain in the drive. When data from the disc is to be used, software carried by the disc requires the drive to locate and read the authenticating signature and enables play of the disc only when that authenticating signature agrees with the rendition thereof in the software.

[0052] In embodiments of the present invention, the techniques as described above are adapted to control encoders, for example, which are enabled to make glass masters from the contents of a recordable CD. In this respect, a recordable CD is premastered to carry the publishers' data 40 and it may also carry authenticating instructions. However, an authenticating signature 42, for example, as described in WO98/54713 for use with those authenticating instructions is generally only added during mastering and it is important, therefore, that encoders which do not add the authenticating signature are prevented from making a glass master.

[0053] To prevent the use of a non-enabled encoder in mastering, data patterns as described are added to the recordable CD carrying the data 40 and, in addition, information as to the existence and location of the data patterns is provided in the primary volume descriptor of the recordable CD. However, in this case, the nature and/or size of the data patterns is chosen to ensure that DSV problems are caused when the recordable CD is read such that the data patterns define a blocking file.

[0054] An enabled encoder, as 44, is arranged to decode the information in the primary volume descriptor and, as a result, does not attempt to read the blocking file during the mastering process. On the glass master, 50, the enabled encoder 44 will write sectors of zero's to replace the sectors which contained the blocking file. However, a non-enabled encoder processes the blocking file along with the rest of the data on the recordable CD. When the recordable CD is read in preparation for the commencement of writing the glass master, the DSV problems caused by the existence of the blocking file will cause the CD reader to signal a read error. This will prevent the mastering process on a non-enabled encoder.

[0055] It will be appreciated that variations in, and modifications to the embodiments as described and illustrated may be made within the scope of this application.

Claims

1. A method of enabling the mastering of an optical disc by an encoder, where a recordable disc, from which a drive associated with the encoder is to read data during the mastering process, carries a blocking file made up of data patterns which cannot generally be accurately read by a disc drive, the method comprising the step of providing on the recordable disc information as to the existence and location of the blocking file, the drive associated with the encoder being arranged not to read the blocking file in response to said existence and location information.
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the data patterns of the blocking file are chosen to cause DSV problems for writers of recordable discs.
3. A method as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the data patterns are chosen to ensure that the DSV has a significant absolute value.
4. A method as claimed in Claim 2 or Claim 3, wherein the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are repeated patterns of values.
5. A method as claimed in any of Claims 2 to 4, wherein the size of the data patterns causing the DSV

problems is a predetermined amount.

6. A method as claimed in any of Claims 2 to 5, wherein the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to have a DSV which has a rapid rate of change. 5
7. A method as claimed in any of Claims 2 to 6, wherein data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to produce a DSV which has a substantial low frequency component. 10
8. A recordable disc for use in a process for mastering optical discs, wherein the recordable disc carries the data to be carried on the optical discs, wherein the recordable disc carries a blocking file made up of data patterns added to a recordable disc during the authoring or premastering process, wherein the data patterns cannot generally be accurately read by a disc drive, and wherein information as to the existence and location of the blocking file is also provided on the recordable disc. 15 20
9. A recordable disc for use in a process for mastering optical discs as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the data patterns of the blocking file are chosen to cause DSV problems. 25
10. A recordable disc as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the data patterns have a DSV which has a significant absolute value. 30
11. A recordable disc as claimed in Claim 9 or Claim 10, wherein the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are repeated patterns of values. 35
12. A recordable disc as claimed in any of Claims 9 to 11, wherein the size of the data patterns producing the required DSV may be a predetermined amount. 40
13. A recordable disc as claimed in any of Claims 9 to 12, wherein the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to have a DSV which has a rapid rate of change. 45
14. A recordable disc as claimed in any of Claims 9 to 13, wherein the data patterns which are chosen to cause DSV problems are arranged to produce a DSV which has a substantial low frequency component. 50

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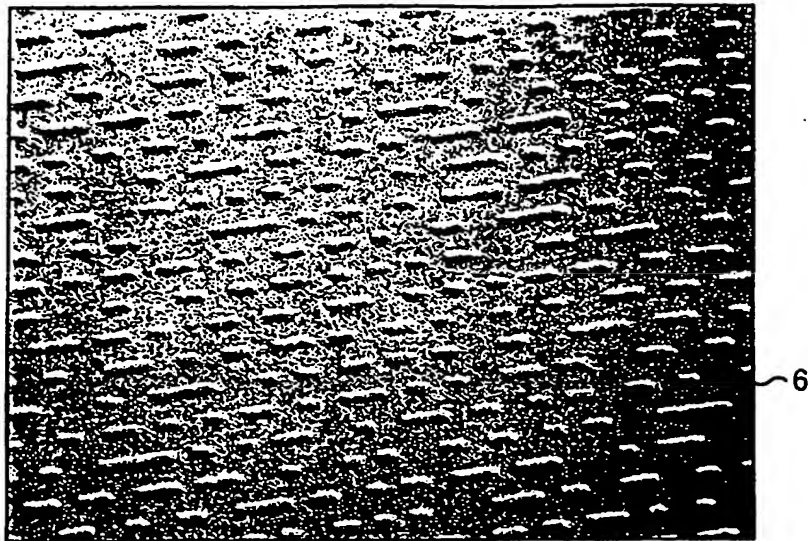


FIG. 1

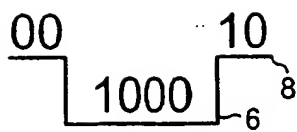


FIG. 2

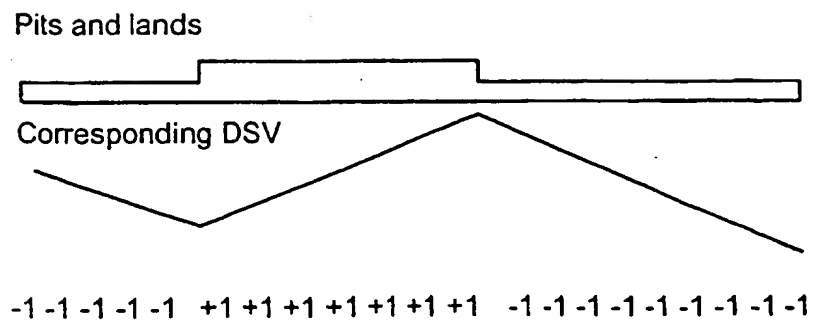


FIG. 3

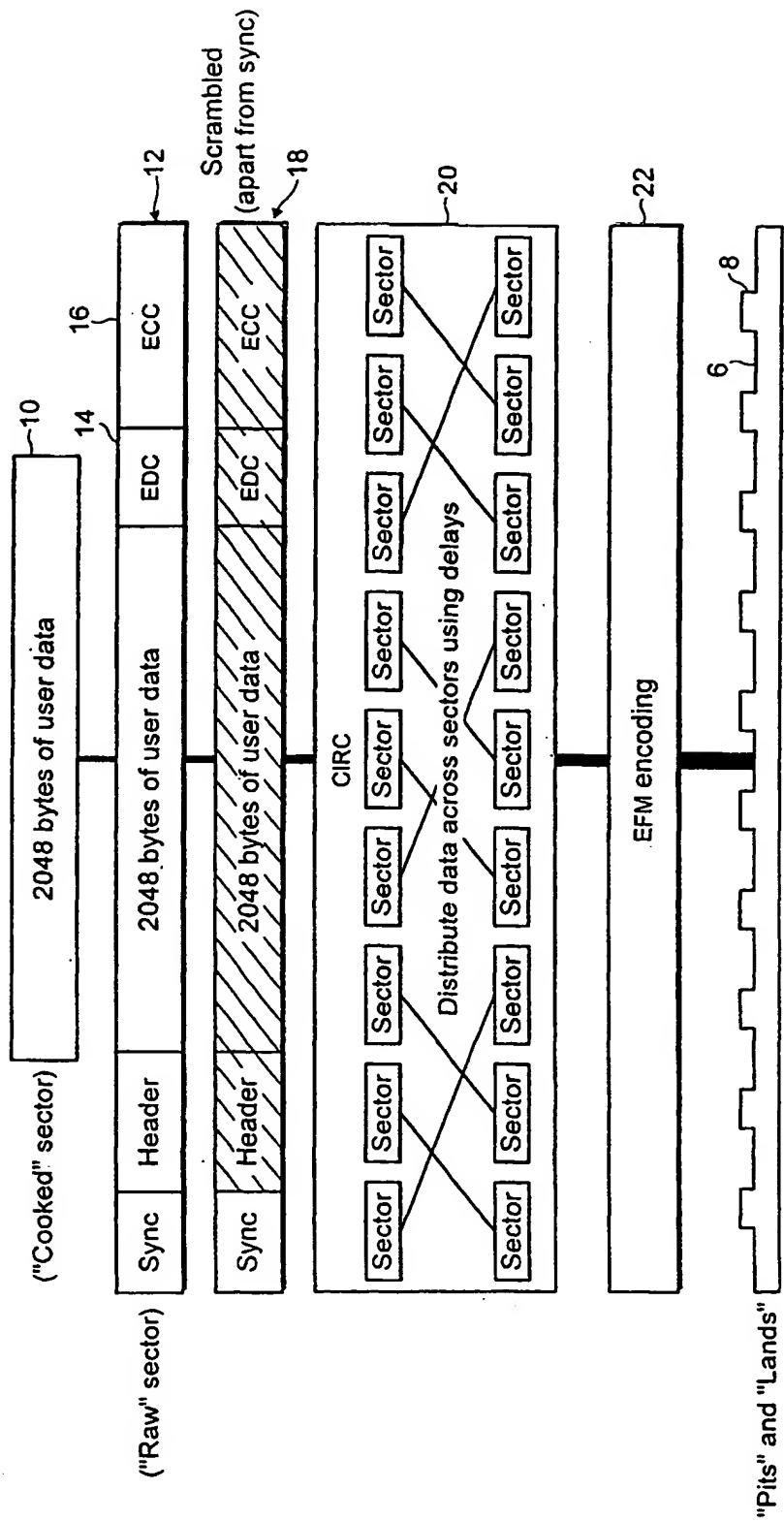


FIG. 4

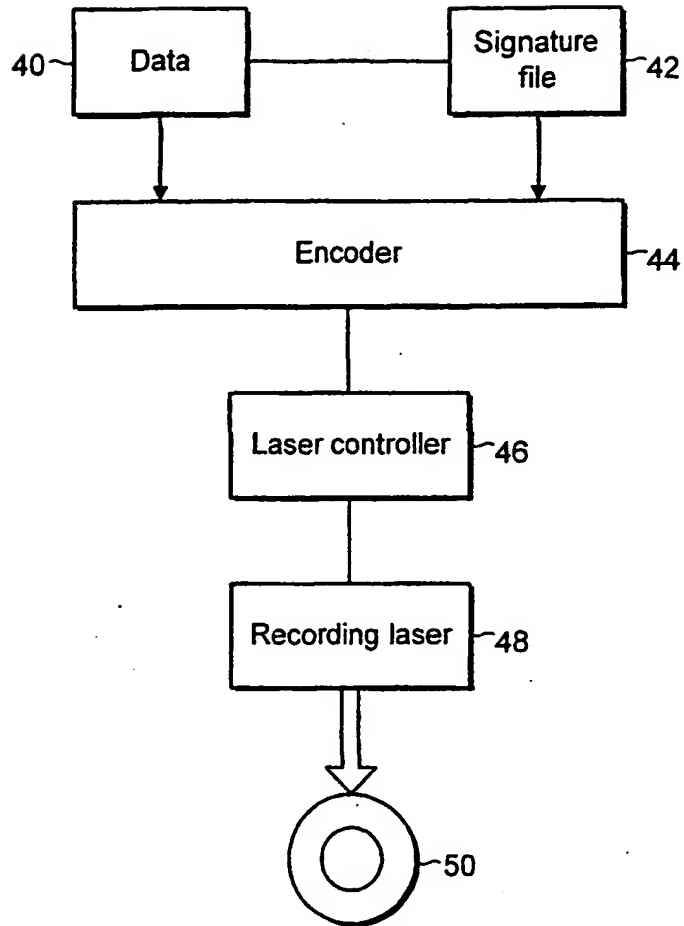


FIG. 5

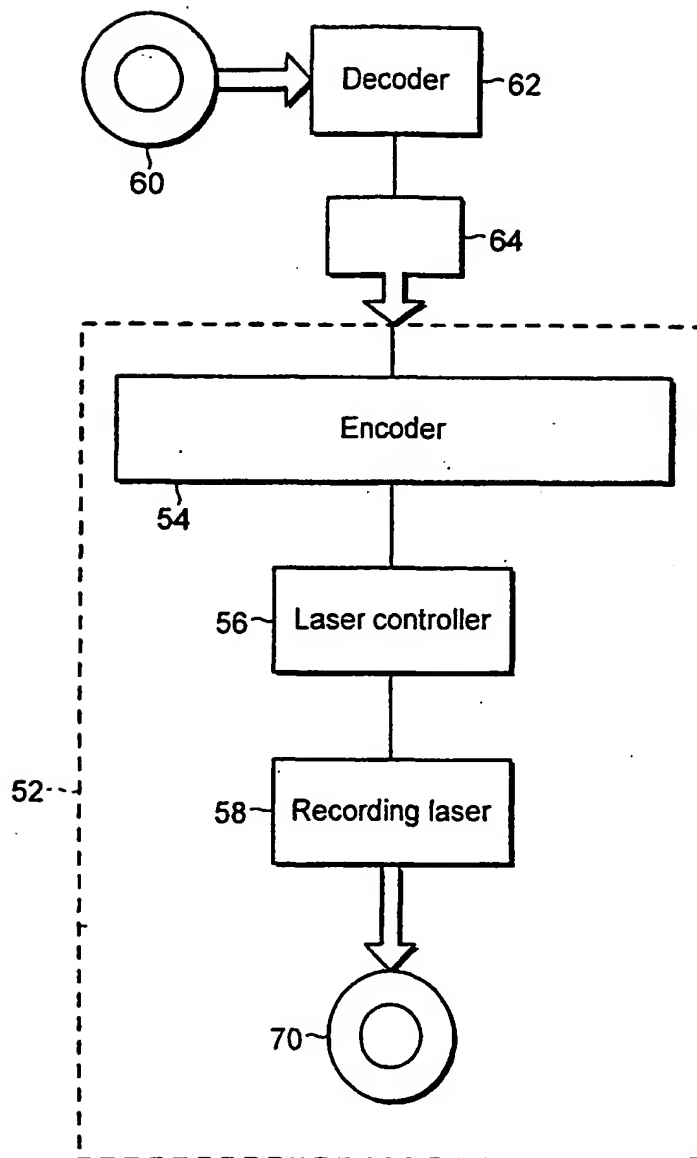


FIG. 6

FIG. 7a

01101000 00101101 01101000 00011010... 10

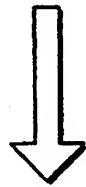


FIG. 7b

01101000 0000100 01101000 0000100... 10'



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 05 00 0302

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 25 February 2005	Examiner Damp, S
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 (3.82) (P04C01)



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
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Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 25 February 2005	Examiner Damp, S
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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